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INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

COUNTRY Germany (French Zone)

SUBJECT Labor Situation in the Pfalz

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. Attachment A is a report prepared by the Labor Office of the Pfalz on the labor situation in 1947. It was to be published for restricted use at the end of January 1948.
2. Attachment B is a table of the Pfalz Labor Office, showing population, employment files, and distribution of personnel.
3. The budget of the Pfalz Labor Office shows the following figures, which are confidential:

a. Receipts since the creation of the office (14 June 1945 to 31 December 1947)	48,945,739.03 RM
b. Receipts and expenses. 1 January to 31 December 1947	
Receipts	18,801,163.03 RM
Administrative expenses	2,400,000.93 RM
Expenses for wage compensation (stopping work for lack of electric current, etc.)	1,372,878.61 RM
Expenses for professional training (for re- turned PW's, etc.)	18,702.18 RM
Contribution to employee and invalid in- surance (contributed since June 1945 - 12,028,432.23 RM)	4,200,000.00 RM
c. Assets of the office on 31 December 1947	29,126,581.50 RM

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ATTACHMENT AThe 1947 Labor Situation

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I. Report for the Year

1947 was a year of unparalleled need, in which the industrial working population suffered most. Unhealthy living quarters, no heat, insufficient clothing, worn-out shoes, and undernourishment exposed people to the destructive effects of severe cold during the winter of 1946-1947 and made many permanently unfit for work.

Of a large number of laborers examined by physicians in January, only 14 percent were healthy, 70 percent were capable of limited work, and 16 percent unsuited for work. Production of industrial and trade goods decreased because of the shortage of production materials and coal resulting from stoppage of traffic. Great loss of personnel created a need for almost 7000 heavy and very heavy workers, which could not then be met.

In February the need for men rose to over 8000 with the commencement of construction work on the Rhine bridge at Maximiliansau, urgent building for Military Government, and the taking up of minefields. Only part of the previous month's deficiency could be made up by transferring workers.

Periods of bad weather postponed the commencement of agricultural work in various areas until the end of March. Adjustments had to be made in forestry for the departure of wood-cutters to agriculture. Rhine shipping and railway freight traffic increased and gave a new activity to firms which had been shut down or working on a limited scale. The unfavorable condition of means of transport, however -- particularly freight cars -- demanded utilization of much labor in repair shops. Export production was considered urgent, with workers employed up to full capacity in the lumber and wood-cutting, metal, and textile and clothing industries. Demands for manpower increased in spite of the rise from about 6000 to over 10,000 available men. Industry began converting more to female labor, as the possibility of receiving more male labor became sligher.

The seasonal acceleration of the labor market allowed the placement in April of about 9600 personnel, while the reported vacancies for men and women rose to over 13,000. Agriculture, forestry, and the building trades were in dire need of personnel. Since fresh supplies of raw materials were insufficient, warehouses were emptied for export production and pessimistic views of the future prevailed.

May showed no improvement. Transport difficulties became more serious. Industry and the crafts had a relatively slight demand for labor, but agriculture and forestry suffered. Since the metal industries were limited mainly to repair work, almost half the requirements came from the construction industries. The lack of able-bodied men made the increased employment of women necessary.

In June the unusual summer drought deprived farmers of the fruits of their work, and what the heat did not burn up the larvae of the Colorado beetle ate. Industries lost tools and machines through dismantling. The number of workers decreased as men fell out from physical weakness. Lack of available manpower kept labor supplies far below the figures of previous months.

In July it was reported that the efficiency of labor was still falling and cases of illness were increasing. The ratio of the number of employees to the amount of production became less favorable. Building services lacked material, since the shortage of freight cars had resulted in dangerous stoppages. Workshops no longer fulfilled their quotas for car and locomotive repairs. Special laborers had to be shifted from third into first-rank production; for, even with men returned from PW camps, only a small part of the vacancies could be filled. In addition to the construction and metal firms working for Military Government, the stone and earthenware industries and the lumber and wood-cutting trades were among those seeking manpower.

In August, by drawing manpower from industry and the crafts, demands were filled primarily for the construction of the barracks at Kaiserslautern and the airfield at Speyer, for uncovering Wehrmacht cables, and for dismantling. In addition, the needs of the forestry services, sawmills, hard stone plants, various exporting

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furniture factories, foundries, machine construction installations, and railroad workshops were filled. No completely efficient labor could be obtained through the shifts, however. A census of age groups undertaken at the end of the month showed, among other things, that the 12-34 age group of men was most affected by wounds and debility arising out of imprisonment. They represented only 18.9 percent of the total manpower, although on 25 June 1938 this group comprised 33.4 percent of the total.

Surplus labor from agriculture was placed at the disposal of the forestry offices and the first-line industries in September. The heaviest labor groups could be only partly filled. Stone quarries, brick factories, and sawmills (that is, industries working with raw materials from their own territory) fell considerably behind capacity because of the lack of efficient workers. In relation to the other branches of industry whose raw materials lay outside the area. These branches of industry, however, lacked almost all production materials. The jamming industry, whose peak season should normally have begun, had almost no agricultural products for processing in the fall.

October brought no appreciable easing of the labor market, for the auxiliary labor released from agriculture was not sufficient for the requirements of the first-line industries. An attempt was made to put women in men's jobs but without particular success. The shoe industry reduced its crews because of the curtailment of its electricity quota.

The Neu Offstein sugar factory instituted a sugar campaign in November with the commissioning of about 500 laborers, since the harvest was very moderate. Periods of rain and the beginning of cold weather again brought high absenteeism because of illness. Replacements could be obtained only for the most pressing needs by removing men from the third-line firms.

At the beginning of December, because of milder weather, wood-felling continued, as did the important outside work on construction and road repairs. The fact that workers could not be better provided with work clothing and shoes is, in addition to the small food ration, the main reason for the many losses of people incapable of working in factories. These losses became very high after the commencement of snow and freezing weather.

II. Annual Balance

1. Results of Registration

On the average, 9000 vacant positions for male laborers were reported monthly to labor offices, of which more than 95 percent were for heavy and very heavy labor. For the month's average, however, registration of men reached only 5500, of whom no more than 85 percent were in the heavy labor trades. About 3500 places usually remained vacant, about 85 percent in the building trades. The most urgent need was in the badly-damaged area of Ludwigshafen. The remainder belonged to the iron and metal industry, the stone and earthenware industries, forestry (wood cutters), and the lumber and wood-cutting trades. Team drivers for agriculture and special workers for the tailoring and shoe-making trades were also sought. In the male group, there was a large, irreparable shortage of heavy and very heavy labor.

For female workers, on the average 2100 vacant places were reported. The average registration was 2500. About 30 percent of the vacancies were for household help and cleaning workers, 25 percent for auxiliary workers, and 15 percent for textiles and clothing. Agriculture requested about 20 percent during the peak work season. That the registrations exceeded the average requirements for women shows the force of the long-continued efforts to put women in men's jobs; in some branches of industry tentative efforts were made to convert men's jobs for women, and in part the results were excellent.

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2. Status of the Card Index

The annual report of the status on 1 December 1946 (a) was compared with the status of 1 December 1947 (b) for the following categories:

- A-Card File -- Employed and available workers and employees
- S-Card File -- Independents, including workers at home and household trades
- M-Card File -- Helpers in family businesses
- B-Card File -- Officials in public services
- R-Card File -- Not available

	Men			Women			Total		
	a	b	Differ	a	b	Differ	a	b	Differ
A-Cards									
Employed	159,112	174,091	+14,979	61,549	66,966	+ 5,417	220,661	241,057	+20,396
Available	1,380	408	- 972	2,044	450	- 1,594	3,424	858	- 2,566
S-Cards	50,130	55,196	+ 5,066	8,047	9,468	+ 1,421	58,177	64,664	+ 6,487
M-Cards	14,190	15,590	+ 1,400	55,824	59,705	+ 4,081	69,814	75,295	+ 5,481
B-Cards	8,548	8,268	- 280	692	814	+ 122	9,240	9,082	- 158
R-Cards	25,175	34,334	+ 9,159	61,502	90,476	+28,974	86,677	124,810	+38,133
	258,555	287,887	+29,332	129,458	227,879	+98,421	447,993	515,766	+67,773

As the tables show, only the numbers of available unemployed and male public service officials have decreased. The total of all other card files, on the other hand, has become significantly higher. The progressive indexing of the population in the age groups capable of earning a living (men of 14 to 65 and women of 15 to 50) is expressed primarily in the enlargement of the S, M, and R files.

Of the female population, an estimated 60,000 persons are not yet included in the card files. The greatest part of these, as housewives, are not concerned in productive employment and therefore raise the number of R cards. The rest are predominantly assistants in family businesses. Among the 90,476 R cards, there are 82,844 cards for women occupied with household affairs.

The R file for men, among 34,334 cards, includes the following:

- 15,846 cards for persons permanently incapacitated for work
- 7,240 cards for non-working personnel over 65
- 819 cards for political prisoners
- 599 cards for other prisoners
- 464 cards for released PWs still not capable of work
- 8,833 cards for pupils and students
- 533 cards for other persons not available for productive work

The cards for laborers are most informative:

- 4,210 seriously injured
- 7,107 released PWs commencing productive work for the first time
- 7,835 young men reported as journeymen or apprentices
- 19,152 increase, without other immigrants

For men, the balance of only 15,000 to 19,000 difference between the initial and final status shows a loss of over 4000.

For women, about 3000 young women are in apprentice positions, showing a gain of 2400, which can be counted on the side of new employment of women workers.

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3. Employed Workers and Employees in Economic Divisions

	Men	Women	Total
	1-12-1946	1-12-1947	1-12-1946
A	17,777 12.2	16,875 9.7	12,513 20.3
B	102,818 54.6	112,799 65.0	21,211 34.5
C	20,413 12.8	22,982 13.1	7,098 11.5
D	18,091 11.4	21,433 12.2	11,882 19.3
E	12 -	2 -	8,825 14.4
F	159,112 100	174,091 100	61,549 100
			63,966 100
			220,661 100
			241,057 100

A - Agriculture and forestry

C - Trade and commerce

B - Industry and crafts

D - Public service and private services

E - Household service

Agriculture and forestry have 900 fewer men than in the previous year; industry and crafts, 10,000 more men. This is not a favorable result in comparison to the increase of 6,000 in the divisions of commerce and trade and public service. The majority of public service entrants are seriously wounded. With the exception of the industry and small crafts division, all economic divisions together have 15,400 more men than in 1938; industry and crafts, on the other hand, employ 32,600 fewer men. This is a 22.5 percent loss of personnel. The number of women is only 1700 lower than in 1938. Agriculture and public service together are about 14,400 stronger, household service about 4100, and commerce and trade about 2600 lower than in 1938. Industry and crafts in comparison with 1938 show a loss of 9400 women, or 28.8 percent. The proportion of women working has become smaller; in 1938 it was 18.4 percent and it is now 17 percent, so low a figure that it appears urgently necessary to point out the disparity.

So far only the following branches of economy from industry and small trades have larger numbers of women workers:

Clothing trades		7.234
Pirmasens	3,309	
Kaiserslautern	1,150	
Chemical industry		3,440
Ludwigshafen	2,940	
All other districts are small		
Food and staples trades (divided into 5 labor offices, excepting Pirmasens and Zweibrücken)		3,148
Textile industry		2,973
Kaiserslautern	1,862	
Neustadt	618	
Landau, Ludwigshafen, and Zweibrücken insignificant; Pirmasens not represented.		

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 Enterprises of the above four branches of industry are to be supplied with labor in several official districts. General advancement in the interest of women's work is recommended, in addition to the industries mentioned above, in:

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Electrotechnical industry
 Precision mechanics and optics industry
 Musical instrument industry

With the following considerations:

Men

The total of about 268,000 men of working age (14-65) may be compared to the figure of c. 254,000 men capable of work (of whom 85% have already exhausted their working capacity in heavy and very heavy labor before reaching the age limit). 6500 of those working have already passed the age limit. About 16,000 of the unemployed are permanently incapacitated for work. The electrotechnical, precision mechanics and optics, and musical instrument industries could employ in many light positions men of limited capacity, men over age, and men disabled for heavy work.

Women

Of about 290,000 women between 15 and 50, only about 137,000 have been working productively and 60,000 of these are assistants in family businesses. In the card files about 60,000 can be excluded, with an estimated 80 percent employed in housework or as assistants in family businesses. About 12,000 women, however, could be obtained for productive work if the revival of industry and crafts could be advanced so that the industries mentioned above could be adequately reconstructed in all areas.

4. Employed Workers and Employees on 1 December 1946 and 1 December 1947, by Occupational Groups

Labor	Men				Women				Totals				Total
Offices	1-12-1946	%	1-12-1947		1-12-1946	%	1-12-1947		1-12-1946	%	1-12-1947		1-12-1947
Kaiserslautern	42,914	27.0	46,888	26.9	18,369	29.8	18,039	27.0	61,283	27.8	64,927	27.0	
Landau	17,814	11.1	19,374	11.1	5,950	9.7	6,738	10.0	23,504	10.7	26,112	10.8	
Ludwigs- hafen	42,046	26.4	45,792	26.3	15,329	24.9	17,661	26.6	57,375	26.0	63,653	26.4	
Neustadt	17,917	11.3	19,367	11.1	8,491	13.8	9,383	14.0	26,408	12.0	28,750	11.9	
Pirmasens	15,735	9.9	17,581	10.1	5,958	9.7	6,558	9.5	21,693	9.8	23,939	9.9	
Speyer	14,385	9.0	16,078	9.3	5,027	8.2	6,107	9.2	19,412	8.8	22,185	9.2	
Spei- brücken	8,501	5.3	9,011	5.2	2,445	3.9	2,480	3.7	10,926	4.9	11,491	4.8	
Total	159,112	100	174,091	100	61,549	100	66,966	100	220,661	100	241,057	100	

Occupational Group						
Agricult	13,200	14,227	9,602	10,580	22,802	24,807
Forestry	3,001	2,768	701	738	3,702	3,506
Miners	1,875	2,664	-	-	1,875	2,664
Stone work	2,096	2,401	99	108	2,195	2,509
Metal work	31,032	34,534	300	298	33,332	34,832
Musical	16	46	17	13	33	59
Instru						
Chemical	7,759	7,648	1,378	1,540	9,147	9,388
Rubber	131	125	27	23	158	160
Textile	752	769	1,424	1,602	2,176	2,371
Paper	672	696	336	319	1,208	1,215
Leather	917	1,036	353	343	1,270	1,414
Food	6,957	7,617	243	256	7,200	8,073
Food	4,598	4,769	2,030	1,901	6,628	6,670
Clothing	3,013	3,311	5,592	5,869	11,605	12,182
Barbers	971	1,111	718	740	1,689	1,851
Architect	12,156	14,005	7	9	12,163	14,014
Graphic	927	1,027	182	182	1,109	1,210
Cleaning	576	563	301	313	877	876
Theatre	2	-	1	-	3	-
Hotels	364	363	1,865	1,118	2,229	2,301
Trade	15,594	17,272	1,777	1,426	17,371	19,104
Housework	378	400	14,663	14,488	15,041	14,888
A-1	-	-	9,648	11,109	9,648	11,109
Assist	18,499	21,698	4,286	5,375	22,785	27,073
A-10	9,752	10,002	-	5,331	9,752	15,413
Machinist	2,431	2,473	3	4	2,434	2,477
Commerce	18,768	20,927	14,277	15,164	33,045	36,101
Technical	13,901	14,069	276	240	14,177	14,329
Others	2,345	2,342	2,071	2,849	5,016	5,361
No trade	241	-	209	260	450	542
Total	159,604	174,178	71,397	83,406	240,801	267,870

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5. Employed workers and employees on 1 December 1946 and 1 December 1947 by Branches of Industry

Branch of Industry	Men		Women		Total	
	1-12-1946	1-12-1947	1-12-1946	1-12-1947	1-12-1946	1-12-1947
1	14,947 9.4	15,665 7.9	11,796 19.1	11,510 17.2	26,743 12.1	25,195 10.4
2	2,630 1.8	3,190 1.8	737 1.2	723 1.1	3,567 1.6	3,913 1.6
Total	17,777 11.2	18,875 9.7	12,533 20.3	12,233 18.3	30,310 11.7	29,113 12.0
3/6	2,872 1.8	3,290 1.9	4 -	5 -	2,876 1.3	3,295 1.4
7/8	3,145 2.0	3,901 2.3	366 0.6	342 0.5	3,511 1.6	4,243 1.7
9	751 0.5	1,029 0.6	71 0.1	134 0.2	822 0.4	1,163 0.5
10	13 -	14 -	1 -	2 -	14 -	16 -
11/12	1,513 0.9	1,493 0.9	40 0.1	50 0.1	1,553 0.7	1,543 0.6
13/16	4,990 2.1	5,474 3.1	511 0.8	451 0.7	5,501 2.9	5,925 2.5
17a	11,451 7.2	12,147 7.0	1,232 2.0	1,284 1.9	12,683 5.7	13,431 5.6
17b	946 0.6	1,266 0.7	31 0.1	36 0.1	977 0.4	1,302 0.5
17c	163 0.1	184 0.1	8 -	2 -	171 0.1	186 0.1
17d	1,925 1.2	2,407 1.4	66 0.1	67 0.1	1,991 0.9	2,474 1.0
17e	21 -	-	3 -	-	24 -	-
18	2,716 1.7	3,085 1.8	342 0.6	451 0.7	3,058 1.4	3,536 1.5
19	447 0.3	524 0.3	118 0.2	147 0.2	565 0.3	681 0.3
20	20,286 12.8	21,145 12.1	3,058 5.0	1,440 5.1	23,344 10.6	24,585 10.2
21	1,549 1.0	1,865 1.1	2,220 3.6	2,973 4.4	3,769 1.7	4,838 2.0
22	1,231 0.8	1,413 0.8	545 0.9	603 0.9	1,756 0.8	2,016 0.8
23	1,048 0.7	1,337 0.8	546 0.9	621 0.9	1,594 0.7	1,958 0.8
24	1,025 0.6	1,206 0.7	556 0.9	548 0.8	1,581 0.7	1,754 0.7
25	316 0.2	585 0.3	77 0.1	101 0.1	393 0.2	686 0.3
26/28	8,151 5.1	9,603 5.5	716 1.2	720 1.1	8,867 4.0	10,323 4.3
29	59 -	140 0.1	51 0.1	47 0.1	110 0.1	187 0.1
30/35	6,027 3.8	6,855 4.0	3,155 5.1	3,148 4.7	9,182 4.2	10,003 4.2
36/38	7,137 4.5	7,562 4.3	6,753 10.9	7,234 10.8	13,870 6.3	14,796 6.1
39a	2,060 1.3	2,140 1.2	219 0.4	191 0.3	2,279 1.0	2,331 1.0
39b	17,662 11.1	18,335 10.7	331 0.5	333 0.5	17,993 8.1	18,668 7.7
39c	3,988 2.5	4,432 2.5	84 0.1	114 0.2	4,072 1.8	4,546 1.9
39d	156 0.1	132 0.1	6 -	1 -	162 0.1	133 0.1
40	1,170 0.7	1,225 0.7	141 0.2	143 0.2	1,311 0.6	1,368 0.6
Total	102,818 64.6	112,799 65.0	21,211 34.5	23,188 34.6	124,029 56.2	135,987 56.5
41/43	7,055 4.4	8,417 4.8	5,292 8.6	5,727 8.6	12,347 5.6	14,144 5.9
44	1,647 1.0	1,917 1.1	709 1.1	1,014 1.5	2,356 1.1	2,931 1.2
45	9,481 6.0	10,377 5.9	426 0.7	390 0.6	9,907 4.5	10,767 4.4
46/47	2,033 1.3	2,125 1.2	138 0.2	160 0.2	2,171 1.0	2,285 1.0
48	197 0.1	146 0.1	533 0.9	598 0.9	730 0.3	744 0.3
Total	20,413 12.8	22,982 13.1	7,098 11.5	7,839 11.8	27,511 12.5	30,871 12.8
49/52	11,961 7.5	13,533 7.7	4,919 8.0	5,543 8.3	16,880 7.6	19,076 7.9
51	3,128 2.0	4,532 2.6	3,187 5.2	3,162 4.7	6,315 2.9	7,694 3.2
53/56	2,360 1.5	2,640 1.5	3,369 5.5	3,634 5.4	5,729 2.6	6,274 2.6
57	642 0.4	728 0.4	407 0.6	380 0.6	1,049 0.5	1,108 0.5
Total	18,091 11.4	21,433 12.2	11,882 19.3	12,719 19.0	29,973 13.6	34,152 14.2
49/58	13 -	2 -	1,825 14.4	10,932 16.3	1,838 4.0	10,934 4.5
Grand Total	159,112 100	174,091 100	61,549 100	66,966 100	220,661 100	241,057 100

1 Agriculture

2 Forestry

Agriculture and Forestry

3/6 Mining

7/8 Construction materials industry

9 Ceramic industry

10 Glass industry

11/12 Iron and steel products

13/16 Metal goods production

17a Machine construction

17b Steel and iron construction

17c Construction of ships

17d Construction of vehicles

17e Construction of airplanes

18 Electrical industry

19 Precision mechanics and optics

20 Chemical industry

21 Textile industry

22 Paper industry

23 Printing and reproducing industry

24 Leather and linoleum industry

25 Rubber and other products

26/28 Lumber and woodcarving

29 Musical instruments

30/35 Food industry

36/38 Clothing trades

39a Construction administration

39b Construction above and below ground

39c Trades related to construction

39d Building cleaning

40 Water, gas, electricity

41/43 Various trades

44 Postal affairs

45 State roads

46/47 Other trade matters

48 Hotel business

Commerce and trade

49/52 Administration, etc.

51 Military Government

52/56 Health care

57 Theatre

Public service and private services

58 Household service

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ATTACHMENT B (continued)

Population, Registration, and Distribution of Personnel of Labor Offices

Labor Offices Stadtkreise Landkreise	Pirmasens			Speyer			Zweibrücken			LAA. District		
Annexes	Stadtkreis Pirmasens Landkreis Pirmasens			Stadtkreis Speyer Landkreis Speyer Teilkreis Germersheim			Stadtkreis Zweibrücken Landkreis Zweibrücken			20 Stadtkreis and Landkreis		
	None			Annex Germersheim Branch Schifferstadt			None			7 Main office districts 14 annex districts 1 branch office district		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Total population												
17- 5-39	51,035	58,478	119,513	48,771	48,936	97,707	30,858	28,133	58,991	523,390	523,565	1,046,955
29-10-45	13,193	56,232	99,425	42,246	54,243	96,489	22,095	27,678	49,773	426,860	539,327	966,187
Age groups men 14-65	25,620	-	-	25,927	-	-	14,111	-	-	267,765	-	-
women 16-50	-	29,900	-	-	28,900	-	-	14,700	-	-	288,000	-
Active population												
17- 5-39	16,147	26,041	62,188	29,344	18,699	48,043	18,157	9,950	28,107	321,010	190,437	511,447
30-11-47												
Working population	25,115	12,916	38,031	24,270	13,353	37,623	13,304	5,651	18,955	253,145	136,953	390,098
Unemployed	57	61	118	68	-	68	5	92	97	408	450	858
Not available	1,270	6,245	10,515	3,513	9,179	12,692	2,144	5,121	7,265	34,334	90,476	124,810
Registrations	29,472	19,222	48,694	27,851	22,532	50,383	15,453	10,664	26,117	287,881	227,879	515,766
Estimated number of persons still to be registered	-	9,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	60,000	-
Personnel distribution												
Absolute		48			49			36		71	568	
% of total population		48			51			72			59	
% of active population		99			97			137			110	

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ATTACHMENT B
PFALZ LABOR OFFICE

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Population, Registration, and Distribution of Personnel of Labor Offices

Labor Offices Stadtkreise Landkreise	Kaiserslautern			Landau			Ludwigshafen			Neustadt		
	Stadtkreis Kaiserslautern	Landkreis Kaiserslautern	Kirchheimbolanden Kusel Rockenhausen	Landkreis Landau	Bergzabern Teilkreis Germersheim		Stadtkreis Ludwigshafen	Landkreis Ludwigshafen	Stadtkreis Frankenthal	Landkreis Neustadt	Stadtkreis Neustadt	Landkreis Neustadt
Annexes	Kirchheimbolanden Kusel Lauterecken Rockenhausen	Landstuhl Waldmohr		Annweiler Kandel	Bergzabern Edenkoben		Frankenthal Grünstadt			Bad Dürkheim		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Total population												
17-5-39	138,098	136,054	274,152	77,105	72,668	149,773	119,128	127,224	246,352	48,395	52,072	100,467
29-10-46	119,575	151,312	270,887	62,045	77,577	139,622	93,797	114,401	208,198	43,409	57,884	101,293
Age groups men 14-65	74,539	-	-	30,576	-	-	61,872	-	-	-	29,180	-
women 15-50	-	81,100	-	-	41,600	-	-	61,000	-	-	20,800	-
Active population												
17- 5-39	84,657	51,207	135,864	44,713	32,229	76,942	77,107	30,845	107,953	30,885	19,465	50,350
30-11-47												
Working population	69,864	39,810	109,674	34,648	21,083	55,731	57,935	28,854	86,789	28,009	15,286	43,295
Unemployed	93	191	284	7	46	53	80	32	112	68	28	96
Not available	9,424	19,090	28,514	2,952	2,786	5,738	8,887	39,663	48,550	3,144	8,392	11,536
Registrations	79,381	59,091	138,472	37,607	23,915	61,522	66,902	68,549	135,451	31,221	23,706	54,927
Estimated number of persons still to be registered	-	20,000	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
Personnel distribution												
Absolute		124			71			120			49	
% of total population		46			51			57			48	
% of active population		89			115			89			89	

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